THE CABINET ALTOGETHER TORY.

SKETCHES OF ITS PRINCIPAL MEMBERS.

Mr. Gladstone's Letter to the Workingmen's League.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Miantonomah Sensation in England.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

## The New Ministry.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES. The Times of the 3d says: Lord Derby had an in terview with Her Majesty yesterday, and submitted a list of names which the Queen was pleased to appreve. On account of the marriage of the Princess Helena the Council will not be held until Friday, but on that day the present ministers will resign office, and Lord Derby and his colleagues will formally receive their appointments. Public curiosity attaches, of course, exclusively to the distribution of the great offices of Btate, and we cannot do better than simply state Lord Derby's arrangements. He will, it need not be said, be himself First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the Government in the House of Lords. Mr. Disraeli returns to his post as Chancel-ler of the Exchequer, and will as before be the chief representative of the Ministry in the House of Commons. Lord Clarenon will be succeeded by Lord Stanley. The character of the new Foreign Secretary is a gusrantee that the illiberal sympa-thies in continental matters with which The Times have been justly or unjustly, charged, will not influence the action of the new Government. The Secretaryship of the Colonies is to be taken by Lord Carnarvon. This post has been often earelessly ed of, as if the direction of fifty dependencies in different parts of the globe were the natural gift of any one who posscarce Parliamentary talents and political interest. Of late years the Colonial Office has demanded the keenest judgment and foresight, and we trust that Lord Carnarvon's undoubted abitity and industry will enable him to fulfill the functions of his office not less capably than his immediate predecessor. Mr. Walpole will be again Home Secretary. Lord Cranborne probly goes to the Indian Office, and General Peel will be again Becretary of War. The Grand Seal will be held by Lord Chelmsford. The Duke of Euckingham will, we believe, be President of the Council, Sir Stafford Northcote President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy President of the Peer Law Board. Sir John Pakington will probably return to the Admiralty. The minor appointments are, we believe not yet definitely arranged, but it is said that Lord Longford, who is eminently fit for the place, will be Under Secretary of

Ireland will be a difficulty to the new Government. The abolee Lord Derby has had to make of a Lord Lieutenant is certainly unfortunate. His party contains several men who might fairly be trusted with the government of Ireland, but whoever thought of Lord John Manners for such a place This amiable but unprogressive nobleman is to receive a peer-age, and to be sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, with Lord Mass as Secretary. Lord John Manners is brother and heir presumptive of a Duke, but has no other quality which can enthis him to respect as the successor of Lord Kimberly. We trust we have been misinformed as to an appointment which we cannot bring ourselves to discuss seriously.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW MINISTERS. The Earl of Derby. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Earl of Derby, who has just been called to the helm of affairs in England, is at present 67 years of age, having been born at Knowsley Park Laneashire, March 29, 1799. At an early age be was sent to Rton College, and subsequently entered Christchurch College, Oxford, where he obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. In 1821 he commenced his Parliamentary career as M. P. for Stockbridge, and in three years after, in 1 824, made his "maiden speech," which elicited a high encomium from Bir J. Mackintosh, and in a subsequent address on the subject of the Irish Church he took rank among the ablest debaters or the House. 'About this time be distinguished himself by his opposition to the Whig Ministry of the Earl of Li r In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for the town of Preston, in Lancashire, and on March 11 of the same year he was offered and accepted the Under Secretaryship of the Colonics under the administration of George Canning, which office be retained after the death of that statesman in the Earl of Ripon's Cabinet until its disso 1828. The Reform Cabinet of Lord Grey was formed in 183 under which Mr. Stanley was appointed to the office of Chie Secretary for Ireland, with a sent in the Cabinet. His accent sace of office necessitated the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and on presenting himself for reflection to the electors of Preston he was defeated by the radical agitator Henry Hunt, but on the retirement of Sir Hussey Vivian shortly afte be was returned for the borough of Windsor, which he represented until 1832, when we again find him represen ing a division of his native Lancashire. In the Parliamentary struggles of 1822-3, which resulted in abe passage of the Reform bill, the Church Temporalities bill, and the bill to establish National Education in Ireland, Mr. Stanley took a leading and active part. His position as Secretary for Ireland brought him in conflict with O'Connel and Shiel, and his replies to the fierce attacks of the "uncrowned monarch of the Irish heart." are splendid efforts of parliament ary eloquence. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the special object of abolishing Slavery in the West Indies, which was effected under his auspices. In 1834, on the death of his grandfather, and the succession of his father to the Earldom, he became known by the title of Lord Stanley, which was given him in courtesy, James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond, in consequence of non-concurrence with the proposition of the Ministry to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish Church establishment for the purposes of secular education In 1834 he was offered, but refused to accept, office under the Peel administration. In 1841, the Whigs, whom he had been voting against steadily for some time, went out of office, and on the outgoing of the Melbourne administration in 1841, and the formation of a new one under Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanthe formation of a new one made for Robort Feel, July Stan by occupied a seat as Colonial Societies, Juris Standard Stan ley occupied a seat as Colonial Secretary. In 1844, while

London Dec. 31, 1805. At an early age he was articled in an attorney's office, and before he had attained his majority became an author. "Vivian Grey" appeared from his pen i Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarina Fleming," and other works of fiction. In 1831, on his return from a centinental tour, he found England aritated on the question of Parlismentary reform, and immediately sought election to the House of Commons on Tory principles as M. P. for the berough of Wycombe, but was defeated by a very small majority by the Hon. C. Grey, the son of the then Premer. In December, 1834, he again sought election at the hands of the Wycombe electors, and was again defeated. It was on this canvass that an incident occurred which provoked the celebrated retort of O'Connell: "For aught I know, the present Disrueli is the true heir at law of the impenitent thirf who died on the cross." Meanwhile, his pen was at work. Letters in The London Times, novels, tales, sketches, were given to the world and favorably received. But it was not until 1837 that he reached what appeared to be the goal of his ambition, when, in the first Parliament of the reign of Victoria, he took his seat in the Commons as member for Mald-stone. His first speech was a failure. But in 1839 he began to tell upon the House, and ever since he has never risen without being listened to with attention. His literary labors continued. In 1839 he published his fine art tragedly "Count Alarcos," and the same year extreated himself from financial difficulties by marriage with the wealthy widow of Wyndham Lewis, his friend and eclleage in the representation of Maidstone. In 1841 he was elected as one of the representatives of Shrewabury, and in 1844 published his most successful novel "Coningsby." In 1845 he published "Sybil; or, The Two Nations," In 1847 he represented Buckinghamshire, and published "Ixion in Heaven," and "Tencred; or, the New Crusade." His attacks on Sir Robert Peel for his adoption of the Free Trade policy. established his reputation as one of the ablest debaters and keenest satirists of the day. In '49 we find him the recognized

the eldest son of the late Mr. Isaac Buck, and was born in

# House, and has been rewarded for his fidelity by his present

leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, and

three years after, in 1852, he was appointed under the Darbey

he filled in the subsequent administration of the Tory party in 58-59, and to which he has now, in 1866, been a fourth time clevated. His Reform bill of 1859 was defeated by the Whige.

whereupon Parliament was dissolved. Since then he has

ned his position as leader of the Opposition in the

Lord Stanley. Lord Edward Henry Stanley, the oldest sen of the Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley in 1806. He was educated at Eton and Rugby, and at Trioity College, Cambridge, where in 1848 he took a first class degree in Classics. In that year he unsuccessfully contested the representation of Lancas ter in Parliament, and after his defeat made the tour of North America, visiting Canada, the United States, and the West India Islands. During his absence he was elected member for Lynn Regis, as the successor of Lord G. Bentinck. In 1850 he delivered a celebrated speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies. He then visited India, and during his absence was appointed, in March, 1852, Under Secretary of State for For-eign Affairs in the Derby Ministry. In 1853 the administration in which he held so important a position resigned, and he of course went out with it. In the same year he introduced a more complete plan of reform for the colonies than that contemplated by the Aberdeen-Russell Ministry, and which fore-ahadowed the policy adopted five years after, in 1858. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and intellectual improvement of the lower classes, and to his humane exertions n this respect may be attributed a great deal of his popularity. Though conservative in politics, he entertains very liberal s on many subjects, such as the church rates. When created in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston offered Lord Stanley the seals of the office, the acceptance of which he however declined. In 1858 and 1859, when his father again came into power, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and it was under his superintendence that the management of the Indian possessions of Britain passed from the Board of Directors of the East India Company into the hands of the new Department created for that purpose. In the formstion of this new Ministry he has been appointed Foreign Sec-

### The Earl of Carnaryon,

The Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon, who has been appointed Secretary for the colonies, was born in 1831, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1852. During his minority he succeeded to the title and estates of his father, and soon after taking his seat in the Upper House, he made his maiden speech which called forth the encomiums of the Earl of Derby. In 1859 he was nominated by the same distinguished statesman, High Steward of the University of Oxford. The young Earl has published one or two historical and antiquarian lectures, and is the author of a small, but well written work on "The Druses of Mount Lebanon," which was published in 1860, soon after his return from the East. Earl Carnaryon has his reputation yet to make. He speaks often, but he has not yet succeeded in impressing the public mind with any very exalted notions of his ability. This may, however, be owing to the fact that he has not as large a field in the Peers, as he would have had in the lower house, either in the ranks of the opposition or on the benches of the ministry.

The Right Honorabe Spencer Horatio Walpole. The Right Honorabe Spencer Horatio Walpole.

Reform question. The amendment was seconded by who holds the office of Home Secretary for the third time, was Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Govern ood deal of distinction. He was a distinguised chancery lawyer before his entry upon political life, and after his election to Parliament for the borough of Midhurst, figured promisingly in the debates in the House especially, upon bills involving legal questions. As Secretary of State for the House Department in Lord Derby's cabinet of 1852, he carried Department in Lord Derby's cabinet of 18.52, he carried through Parliament the bill for embodying the militia. After the fall of that ministry he became chairman of the Great Western Railway Company. He returned to office with Lord Derby in the same capacity he had filled before in 18.58, but early the next year he resigned in consequence of disagree-ment with his colleagues on the reform question. He has represented the University of Cambridge in the House of Commons since 1856. He is a great-grandson of the famous Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Oxford.

# Lord Cranborne.

Robert Arthur Talbot, Viscount Cranborne, the new Secretary of State for India, is the eldest living son of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was a member of both Earl Derby's previous calfinets. He was born in 1830, and has been M. P. for the family berough of Stamford since 1853. He has not held office before. He is a good speaker and a practica debater; has occupied a prominent position lately in ensalons in the House of Commons: and is a straightforward.

The Right Honorable Lieutenant-General Jonathan Peel. Secretary for War, succeeds to office by prescriptive right, having filled the same position in the Derby Cabinet of 858-9. He is a fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, and was born in 1799. He entered the army at the age of 16, and was promoted to his present rank (which he reached in 1859) by family influence. In 1836, he represented Norwich in the

feated Mr. Gladstone in the contest for the representation of the University of Oxford last Summer. He has no other special claim to recollection, and his abilities are mediocre.

# Sir John Pakington.

Sir John Somerset Pakington, baronet, takes the place of first Lord of the Admiralty, which he held in 1858-9. He was born in 1709; was Secretary of State for the Colonies posed the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, who never-theless created him a baronet. He has been a prominent member of the House for many years, and has been closely identified with tariff questions and the matter of education. As head of the Admiralty is the previous cabinet, he displayed a great deal of efficiency.

### Lord John Manners.

The Right Hon. Lord John James Robert Manners, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is a brother of the Duke of Rutland, and was first Commissioner of the Board of Works in both the previous Derby Cabinets. He was born in 1818; was educated at Cambridge; and represented Newark in Parliament from 1811 to 1817, and Colchester from 1850 to 1857. ment from 1811 to 1847, and Coloneser from 1820 to 1820. Since the last-named year, he has been member for North Leicestershire. He opposed the repeal of the Corn laws, and in the early part of his Parliamentary career advocated the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the Pope, and of a better understanding with the Irish Priesthood, although these measures were very distasteful to his party. Since Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade movement, however, in 1845-6, which he opposed he has always acted with the Tories. He is a man of iterary tastes, having been one of the first members of the Camden Society, and published a volume of poetry, "Notes of an Irish Tour," and other works.

Lord Naas, Chief-Secretary in Ireland, is the eldest son of the Earl of Mayo, and was born in Dublin in 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, and has been in Parliament since 1847, as representative successively for Kildare, Cole-raine and Cockermouth. He held in the previous Derby cabinets the same office to which he has now been appointed. He is the author of a work entitled "St. Petersburg and Mc; cow."

### The Derby Government of 1858-9. THE OLD AND THE NEW TORY MINISTRY.

The composition of the Derby Ministry of 1858-9 was as follows:

vas as follows:
Premier—Earl of Derby,
Chancellar of Exchequer—The Hon, B. Disraeli,
Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford,
President of the Privy Council—Marquis of Saulsbury,
Lord Chamberlain—The Right Hon, Chas. Phillip Hard-

Lord Chamberlain—The Right Hon, S. H. Walpole, wicke, Home Secretary—The Right Hon, S. H. Walpole, Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Marquis of Malmesbury, Secretary to the Colonies—Sir E. L. Balwer, Secretary of War—Major Gen, Jonathan Peel, First Lord of the Admiraty—Sir J. K. Pakington, President of the Board of Trade—The Right Hon, Jos. Warner Healey, Lord John Manners, Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners,

Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Eglinton, Chief Secretary—Lord Naas. It will be seen that of the above 14 gentleman who occupied

sents in the old Cabinet eight have received appointments see one, viz.: Disraeli, Chelmsford, Walpole, Peel, Pakington, Stanley Manners and Naas.

### The Former Derby Ministry-Cause of the Resignation.

On the 31st of March, 1859, a resolution amendatory of the Parliamentary Reform Bill introduced by the Ministry, of the Parliamentary Reform is in introduced by the Simstry, was offered by Lord John Russell, when the vote—one of the fullest on record—stood as follows: For the Amendment, 330; against it, 291—a majority of 39 in favor of Russell-Palmerston and against the Earl of Derby. The announcement of the vote was received with vociferous cheering. The resolution was then put as a substan' tive motion, when Mr. Wyld moved an amendment to it in favor of the ballot. This proposition, after a tumultuous discussion, was negatived, by a vote of 328 to 38, and the original resolution of Lord John Russell was carried without a division. Various speculations were for a few days affoat as to the course the Ministry would pursue. Two courses were open to them. The first was to dissolve Parliament, and the second to tender their resignation to Her Majesty. The Earl of Derby, in a speech in the House of Lords, on April 4th, said that "considering the grave cir-dition of European affairs, and domestic interests of the country, he recommended as early a dissolution as was was consented, and he looked with confidence to the appeal about to be made to the country." Parliament was formally dissolved by the Queen's proclamation on the 23d of April, and the new Parliament summoned to meet on the 31st of May The elec-tion returns showed a Conservative gain of about 23 seats, but, nevertheless, they were still in a minerity of about 60 votes in a full parliament. The new Parliament quened June 7th. In the House of Lords, the address in wpiy to the Lord Gifford. The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations was denounced by Lord Granville and others; but after their speeches in defense by the Earl of Malmesbury and the Enri of Derby, the address was agreed to. In the Commons, the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. Eger; ton and seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone. The Marquis o present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. He reprehended the conduct of the Government on the till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was about to be put, but the opposition were not prepared to vote; and after speeches by Lord Palmerston and others, Mr. Disraeli consented to adjourn the debate. The de-bate was resumed on the 10th. The amendment to the se to the Crown was resumed, and, on a division being called for, there appeared for the amendment, which involved a want of confidence in the Ministry, 323, and against it 310, being a majority of 13 against the Government. At an early hour on the morning of their defeat, the Ministry assem bled, and agreed to tender their resignation, which was accept ed, and Lord Palmerston was called on to form a Cabinet.

# The Personnel of the Ministry.

The Personnel of the Ministry.

The Daily News of the 4th thus comments on the distribution of offices in the new Government:

With respect to the distribution of offices, Lord Derby has been more successful, perhaps, in his adherence to old arrangements than in his innovations. Mr. Disraeli would probably have preferred the Foreign-office to the Exchequer, out in the eyes of the country and of his party he was too clever by half for diplomacy, and is not too clever in finance. He has, however, acquired in office, and by observation of Mr. Ghadstone, a sufficient capacity for the ordinary daties of the post to which he is about to be called for the third time; and the business of the country so centers about the administration of the revenue—proceeding from it and returning to 10-that there is an advantage when the Leader of the House of Commons can be also Chancelor of the Exchequer. Mr. Walpole will be a conciliatory, dignified, and respectable Home Secretary. Sir John Pakington, at the Admirally, has earned the character of a painstaking and conscientious anulnistrator, and he has the confidence of the naval service. There is nothing to be said against Gen. Peel as Secretary for War. Lord Chelmsford has done little to mitigate the prejudice entertained against the elevation of practitioners of common law to the equity bench; but his tenure of the Great Seal will in all probability he shorter even than Lord Derby's administration, and the professional merits of his probable successor are beyond dispute.

The normantice of Lord Stauler to the Foreign office has

to repeat the triumphs of Lord Eglinton's deportment. But to repeat the triamples of Lord Epinton's deportment. Use times are changed. The Irish people are not in the mood to dance around May-poles, or to take feeble metrical compliments to the white-stoled priests of the ancient faith in lieu of measures of justice between Catholic and Protestant and between landford and tenant. To Lord Naas, as Chief Secre-

between landford and tenant. To Lord Nans, as Chief Secretars, there can be no personal objection.

Three names, The New adds, will be missed from the Ministerial programme. Sir Bulwer Lytten no longer lends the generous grace of his accomplishments and literary fame to a Tory Government; and Mr. Henley's penetrative shrewdness and homely honesty will cease to add it. Ill-health in the former case, and advancing years in the other, explain the defection. Mr. Whiteside's too ready rheteric will be spared with less regret; but he has fairly earned, by his party services and by his professional position, the advancement in store for him. We can only hope that, contrary to expectation, the Irish Bench will gain as much as the Irish Bar will lose by the promotion.

### The Reform Agitation

An immense out-door meeting, under the auspices of the National Reform League, was held on Monday night, the 2d inst, in Trafagar-square. The attendance was immense, there being between 6,000 and 50,000 persons present. Flars were displayed during the evening bearing such inscribious as "Vox Populi Vox Dei," "No Toryism," "Gladstone and the People." Two resolutions were passed unanimously and with much appliance. The first declared that the present franchiss was a meekery of the prioriples of the Constitution, and that the "factious and class opposition offered by Tories and sham Liberals to the late moderate Reform bill, together with the highrions and insulting language used toward the working-classes," rendered household and lodger or full manhood suffrage imperative. The second resolution thanked and enlogized Lord Russell and Mr. Glasistone, regretted their retirement from the Ministry, and hoped for their speedy return to office. A vote of thanks having been passed to the President, two or three speakers urged all persons present to go quietly home, without making any further demonstration. Col. Dickson and Mr. Brooks were among the speakers at the other meetings. The proceedings were quite orderly.

MR. GLADBIOSE'S LETTER TO THE WORKINGMIN'S ASSOCIATION. GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

cother meetings. The proceedings were quite orderly.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO THE WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the London Workingmen's Association was held last evening in the ball of the Broucham Dising. Company, Fleetak, Mr. George Potter in the Chair, for the purpose of receiving the reply from Mr. Gladstone to the invitation from the Association to attend a public meeting of the workingmen of London, and to decide as to the holding of an open-air meeting in the city.

The Chairman baving opened the meeting by some remarks on the importance of the present crisis.

The Secretary rend the following lotter from Mr. Gladstone:

"No. 11 Carlivos-House termack, July 2."

"GENTERES: I have the honor to acknowledge your better of the 29th. In that letter, on behalf of the London Workingmen's Association, you invite me to attend a public meeting which they propose to held for the purpose of thanking me for what I have done, or endeavored to do, in their vindication spinsat attends which they propose to held for the purpose of thanking me for what I have done, or endeavored to do, in their vindication spinsat attends which they bronge term in sults and columnies, and of which I must own that it is difficult to visit them with any terms of consume more severe than they desgree. It is with rebetance that I decline any invitation proceeding from a portion of my tellow subjects to whom our dicetoral taw, as they exist, accord less liberally than to others the regular constitutional facilities for making known their wishes, and for the representation of their interest. The force of this consideration is, however, do minished when I recall how well and nobily, during the recent Parliamentry struggle, the cause which I believe to be that not less of lovaity and order than of treedon and of liberal policy, has been defended by the representatives of the metrophs. If there he a single exception, it only extract the accomplication in the force of the metrophs. If there he as a lovaity and order than of tree

illinory or reactionary measure, simulating the home and character of reform, to encourage the calm, serious, openly and temperate expression (f opinion, seem to be the chief dicties of the hour; and in dasharaing these duties I am persaided we shall show we are not less two even think we are rather mone; entitled than our appearance to the character of most distant, of transbarried britimes, and of affection at and loyal subjects. I have the nonor to be, sentlement, your very faithful servent.

"To the President (Mr. George Potter) and the Secretary (Mr. R. Hartwell) of the London Working Men's Association.

The reading of the letter was received with hond cheering.
Mr. Northouse them moved the following resolution:
That in order to give every facility to the working classes and the people of the metropolitie to express their opinion in layor of the fall entirarchisement of the people and their determination to oppose the continuance of any flow-rument in effice that will not bring forward with the intention of carrying a full suid complete Reform bill, this Association is of opinion that open-air meetings should be held in Lemann at least one evening in each week during the present season, such incertings to be called alternately by the Executive Committee of the Association and the Central Council of the Reform League.

Mr. Hillich recombed the resolution, which was supported by Messer. Troop and Lewis and carried unanimously.

Mr. Adams moved—

That this Association call a meeting of the working men of the City of Lendon and adjacent Districts for next Monday evening, either in the Guillaid yard or the open space in front of the Reyar Exchange, as may be found meet convenient by the Committee; and that a departation wait on the Level Mayor on Wednesday morning in reference to wash meeting.

Mr. Glaiser seconded the resolution, which was supported

to such meeting.

Mr. Glaiser seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Jenkins, and carried with load cheers.

The Committee having been instructed to carry on the declarman.

Accident to the Prince of Wales.

From The Times, July 4.

An accident, of which the consequences might have been very serious, happened to the Prince of Wales on Rotter-row about 15 o'clock y esterday afternoon. His Royal Highness, who was riding at a foot's pace with one of his equeries and two ladies, had just reached the extreme end of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was in the act of training, of the Row, nearest to Queensgare, and was not the All training Carlottee and the Row, and the

### The Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern left her meerings in the Medway on Saturday, Joth June, as route for Valentia.

A telegram from Margate of July 1st., says:—The Great Eastern, with the Atlantic Cable on board, passed here at 3.30 p. m. to-day. The Great Eastern and two other steamers passed Ventoor, at 2.45 p. m., going about eight knots.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—The London and South Western Company's ateamer Brittany, Captain Geodridge, from the Chahnel Islands, reports having passed at 4.15 p. m. to-day the Great Eastern, bound down Channel, the Needles bearing N. E. twelve miles.

Commercial Intelligence.

London Money Market, July 2.—Notwithstanding the favorable character of the revenue returns consols were flat, closing at 86/45. The demand in the discount market has been active. United States 5-20 and Illinois Central relapsed i cach, and Eric paid up shares 1.

Money Market—London, July 3.—Consols advanced it closing firm at #6/4.861 French Reutes, 63f. 85 centimes. The news of the rapid progress of the Prussian army has created an impression on Change as to the early possibility of negotiations for peace.

closing firm at 26] 0.864 French Reates, 63f. 85 centimes. The news of the rapid progress of the Prossian army has created an impression on Change as to the early possibility of negotiations for peace.

Liverpool. Cotton Market, July 2 and 3.—Sales for the two days, 18,000 baies, 4,000 on speculation. Prices unchanged Liverpool. July 3. p. m.—Cotton quiet, and unchanged; sales of two days, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

Breadsturys—Flour flat, and 1/ lower. Wheat very dult, and 3d lower. Corn still declining, and 6d lower; holders pressing on the market; Mixed, 28/.

Provisions—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon dult. Lard inactive. Tallow inactive, but steady.

Provisions—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon dult. Lard inactive. Tallow inactive; Pots. 7879. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil inactive at 29/4/10/. Rosin quiet and anchanged. Soirus Turpentine dult. Perroleum, small sales of Refined at 1/10/2.

LONDON, July 3. p. m.—Consols 26/2/86/1; U. S. Five-Twenties, 65/2/66/1; Eries, 57/2/74/; Illinois Central, 74/2/74/.

LAYEST.

Thate Report.-The Manchester market is firmer and BREALSTUFFS-The market is very dull, with a decline on

all qualities.

Provisions—The market is inactive but steady.

Lordon, July 6.—Consols closed at \$712844 for money.

Bullon in the Bank has decreased \$165,500.

American Sigons. U.S. Five-Twenties, 6712674; Illinois Central, 7712674; Eric. 1812629.

### THE PREEDMEN. THE GEORGIA EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION-COMPLETE

VINDICATION OF CAPT. BEYANT. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The Council of the Georgia Equal Rights Association in session in this city adjourned vesterday. The charges made against the President, Capt. Bryant, were carefully investigated, pronounced false and be fully vindicated, ROBERT T. KENT, Secretary of Council.

THE ST. CLAIR FARM.

FORTHESS MONHOW, Thursday, July 12, 1866. The St. Clair farm, near Hampton, upon which about 1,300 ireed people are quartered, has been turned over to its owners TOUR OF GENS. STREDMAN AND FULLERTON.

GALVESTON, Texas. Thursday, July 12, 1866.
Gens. Steedman and Fullerton leave for New-Orleans to-day
They have visited portions of the interior of this State, and
express satisfaction with the former and present management
of the Freedman's Bureau.
Nothing has been heard of Gen. Gregory.

# GENERAL SHERMAN.

HIS WELCOME IN BOSTON BY GOV. BULLOCK.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Bosros, Saturday, p. m., July 14, 1866, It is a fortunate peculiarity of Gen. Sherman's organism that he requires little sleep or rest, else the generous hospitality of Boston would wear him out. It was well past midnight when the General was released by his relatives and friends at Norwalk-traveling all day-and undergoing all sorts of receptions, hand shakings, etc., en route here—he was again receiving at the Revere till near midnight list night again receiving at the Revere till near midnight list night—
and all without indication of fatigue or impatience. At 9:30
again this morning, Allerman Slack, who had accompanied
him from Connecticut, again called with carriage to escort
him to the City Hail, where he was introduced to Mayor Lincelu's private spartments. Meantime Glimore's Band was
playing in its inimizable style, and crowds of anxious lookerson pressing and filling every approach to the Hail. At 10 the
General was conducted to the Aldermen's room and formulty
introduced to each of the City Government and other city
officials by Mayor Lincoln. The Mayor then conducted the
General to the balcony, in response to the veciferous calls of
the multitude, and after a brief introduction, the General responded as follows:

SPEECH OF CEN. SHERMAN.

General to the balcony, in response to the vooilerous calls of the multitule, and after a brief introduction, the General responded as follows:

SPECCH OF CEN. SHERMAN.

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor has requested me to speak a few words to you, not by way of instruction or information, because I find myself among men far more intelligent than 1 should even dream of being. I can hardly express to you the sentiments upon an occasion like this, when I find myself here in Boston, close by that old State House from which so many men, the createst of our land, have spoken to our fore-fathers. Fellow-citizens: I can simply assure you that I feel bonored beyond all measure in being considered worthy to stend here upon this beleony in your presence, and in the presence of men whose names are historical. I am thankful, decely thankful, for the attentions I have received at the hands of the citizens of Boston, and hope and pray to be able to reciprocate in the smallest degree the favors I have received. If I can be so happy in my sphere, way out on the Western plains of our great country, as to advance the letterests of the whole people. I shall deem myself fortunate in the extreme; for we know, and you have felt, that anything which occurs within the boundaries of our great and growing empire is felt here in Boston like electricity. You felt the capture of New Orleans as though it was a neighboring town. You felt the fall of Atlanta (cheers)—you felt the fall of Atlanta as though it was one of your saburban willages. And so you have as much interest in the destiny of Montana and Colorado as though it was one of your saburban province of Manne. Therefore I hope that in serving those distant portions of our land you will consider me as serving you for the fame of the whole country. Again thanking you. I bild you good morning.

The General then retired from the balcony amid the cheers of the crowd and the music of the band.

From the City Hall the company proceeded directly to the State House, a large crowd following in the wake an

Arriving at the State House the General and suite were received at the steps by Adjutant-General Schouler and escented to the Council Chamber, where they were introduced to His Excellency the Governor and the Excentive Council and the Chiefs of the various departments of State. The Governor, after being introduced, welcomed Gen. Sherman as

WELCOME OF GOV. BULLGCE. WELCOME OF GOV. BULLECE.

GENERAL: Although you are the special guest of the city of Boston, yet as the representative of the Commonwealth. I cannot refrain from testifying to the esteem in which the people of Mossachesetts had one whose entire brilliant military career has been so eagely, and with so much satisfaction, regarded by all. It gives me grout pleasure then to welcome you here on behalf of the State. Gen. Sherman then replied as follows:

IESPONSE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

I thank you, Sir, for the generous welcome you have given noc. I am glad to be here in a State and among a people whose record has always been the proudest, and whose efforts in the late war contributed so much to our final success. When I remember the 2d and 3d Regiments from your State which contributed so much to my pleasure and safety, and recall my association with them, I feel that I can accept with greater pleasure the bountiful hospitalities of their State. We fought together for the unity of the Republic, and I trust that the restoration of the Government will be strong and perpetual, and I hope and believe that Massachusetts will always retain that prominent position in the future that she had in the past. After spending a brief time in the Council Chamber the

past.

After spending a brief time in the Council Chamber the General, in company with the Governor and his suite, with other State officials, visited the Representatives Had and Senate Chamber, both of which were filled with enthusiastic visitors. He next visited Doric Hall, where are arranged the battle-wore flags of the various Massachusetts regiments. He paused here for quite a time, and was evidently much interested and pleased at the manner in which such mementoes of honorable deeds are cared for and guarded by the State Government. He viewed with particular interest the flags of the two regiments which were with him in his renowned "march to the sea," and did not forget to pay a merited compliment to the brave men who followed them.

After leaving the State-House the General was escorted to the Latin School, which was maderroing its examining exercises. The visit was a complete surprise to the teachers and scholars, and for a faw moments there was a decided "sensation," but order was soon restored and the exercises proceeded with. The Mayor formally presented the hero, who addressed the students in a few earnest, practical words, as is poculiarly his wont.

Leaving the school, the outty visited the Public Library.

sion either uson his tender feelings or the comical vein in his nature. One elderly man, with almost crazy eagerness, sought the General's hand yesterday, which when grasped, he gave a hauf-doubling, half piercing saze into the small dashing orbes of the here, when he elaculated: "Why, this aim't the great General Sherman, is it? Zounds, you love Just like one of us. I alors thought you was an old cuss!" The long, lank sides of General have not been more immoderately stirred for many a day, and he continued to repeat the incident during the day with great delight.

At Worcester a number of lads hung like squirrels to the sides and windows of his car, joining the call of "Sherman!" The civilian-dressel General rising, pointed the boys to a military gentleman in the car dressed in uniform. Whereupon a bright-eved urchin responded, "Can't come that, General. Can't fool us up here. We take the papers. We know you!" and convulsed with laughter the General was correct to the platform. But there is probably nothing which awakens his sympathies and kindies the cubassism in his nature so much as meeting the still browned soldiers, officers and privates, woo served in his army. At nearly every station one or more of such would greet the General. Some he would remember—others he would receive as anch on their own assertion, and in every case shook them conflicilly by the hand and left them with some hearty word of encouragement and well-wishing. Last evening as the procession into the city was passing through Courtest, Samuel A. Hanson of the 33d Massachusetts, who went with the General in his march from Atlanta to the sca, threw a houghet into the General's barouche, at the same time remarking—"General, that's from one of your cld boys. Take it, and God bless you!" The soldier who so touchingly presented the flowers was loudly cheered, but the General was deeply moved and looked more thoughtful and grave than at any moment during the day.

The intimations even new so defuly and dippantly thrown

and looked more thoughtful and grave than at any moment during the day.

The intimations even now so defuly and flippantly thrown out in various quarters, that Gen. Sherman is to be groomed as the candidate of the disloyal Democracy, for the next Presidency, are more than refuted by every word he utters and line he writer. No purty or set of aspiring partisans can ever lish William Tecumseh Sherman to any such dis oval and rotten plauks as were lashed together to float George B. McCliellan to the Presidency. To Gen. Sherman every form and shape of disloyalty is hateful, while his love for the Union is as deep and reverent as that cherished for the memory of his mother. A SERENADE FROM THE BOYS WHO "MARCHED DOWN TO THE

SEA"-THE GENERAL'S RESPONSE. Late last evening Gen. Sherman was serenaded by his favor-

te band, the Thirty-third Massachusetts, which accompanied him on his famous march through Georgia, and, in acknowl-

The band, the Thirty-third Massachusetts, which accompanied him on his funous march through Georgics, and in acknowledge to the compliment. he spoke as follows:

\*\*Religions\*\* the compliment he spoke as follows:

\*\*Religions\*\* the war, experiments as I as ee here. I do not hill helieve that all i see now belonged to those regiments. Nevertheless, there were other Massachusetts troops, I have had been been religionally of expendit to the war, are equally welcome to hear anything I have to say to these two regiments. I spake of the mineral to these regiments are regiments as I spake of the war we seemed to be more closely expendit, and the members of these receivements are many people of the war do say to these two regiments. I spake of the war we seemed to be more closely expendit, and the close of the war we seemed to be more closely expendent of the war, and the war we seemed to be more closely expendent of the war, and the war we seemed to be more closely expendent of the war we were always because the war, and were under mineral the war, and the war were always to be a part of the with corps, and were under mineral that appears and the state of the war were under the war were always in a mineral to war, and I was in daily converse with them, or attill more had been pleasured by the state of the war were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for a triple of the war were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for a triple to war is a southern to all others were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for the war were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for the war of the war were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for the war of the war were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for the war were always in ear me, and I conversed with them for the war were always in ear me,

every day by telegraph of what I was doing, and he kept meposted as to every thing he did up to the very time the rebel ine commenced giving way, and by concert of action we allowed the enemy no rest, but pushed on to the end. At that time General Sheridan, under General Grant, was doing equally good service. [Cheers for Grant and Sheridan.] In all that time, my friends. I believe, for I am addressing you of the Edd and 3d Regiments, you never heard in our semy one single unkind word toward any other soldier who was engaged in fighting for his country. We claim no special merit to ourselves when we reflect upon these engagements in Georgia, Virginia, and elsewhere victoriously participated in by ear brother soldiers. On the contrary, no cheers could be heartist than those I heard from the army in North Carolina, were they learned that Richmond had failen, and the Rebel forces were fleeing before the Army of the Potomac. You will bear me testimony that never was there heard snot enthusiasm, as when we learned that Lee had fled, and that Gen. Grant was in close pursuit. Of course we were more deeply interested in what occurred among curselves. We were in a hastile country, and had labor to perform. We had to look closely to our own addirs; but whenever intelligence reached us of the success of other parts of our forces, the army of Georgia responded hearinly and cheerfally. (Cheers]. And to this day I hope no man lives who has any jealousy whatever toward any part of the armies of the United States. [Prolonged cheers]. I think we can claim to neve done our share with a good heart, while we give the amplest credit to every other army and soldier from whatever part of the country. [Cheers]. I am told that the band of the Thirty-third Regiment desire to see me and any time, and so are any troops; and if you cannot see me here in Boston, by reason of the crowd if you wail come to St. Louis—we have a great country there a country large enough for the crowd and then not be full. I should see the have a right bir countr

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED .- On Saturday Cor Wildey held an inquest at No. 500 Pearlest,, on the body of boy named Wm. H. Harrison, who was drowned on Thereday evenue, while bathing at the foot of Warrenest. The best was not recovered until Saturday morning. A verdet of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT .- On Saturday night while Mr. Philip Rothman, residing at No. 204 Seventiwas in Broadway, Joseph Johnson, a boatman, aged 27 years, attempted to steal from his vest pocket a roll of hills amounting to \$24. He was caught in the set by Mr. Rethinan, and handed over to Officer Kelly of the Third Precinct. Yesterday he was committed for trial by Justice Hogan in default of \$2,000 bail.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—A sailor named Edward Martin was on Saturday night arrested by Officer Irish of the Twenty-seventh Freeinet, on charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing valued at \$157, the property of Charles J. Applehoff, employed on the schooner Lotte, [sing at Pier Ne. 16]. E. R. The prisoner confessed to the complicant that he took the clothing, but on reaching the Court denied it in the most emphatic manner. Justice Hogan committed the prisoner fixurial.

[Announcements.]

HUNDREDS are protecting their houses successfully and satisfactority with the Sunotan Alana Taleguape. It is in operation at the office, No. 254 Broadway.

E. Helman.

WHICH SEAM DOES RIP EASIEST,

WHICH SEAM DOES RIP EASIEST.

The Willear & Gibbs?-Or, the Lock Stitch!

While it is universally admitted that the Willear & Gibbs. Machine is the simplest, and the least liable to get out of order. that it reme the eastiest it is needed, the least asked to get out of order. that it reme the eastiest stillest, and instead, what it requires the least skill to see it.—that its Needle, Heamont, and Feller, are a perfect marre —say the machine itself the mark beyond comparison; it is never; to see asserted, by parties interested in "double-thread" unachines, that "the same will rip.—that "the work will count to pieces before the carment is wone end, &c. &c.—How these charges fully with the cerdiar of the Jury, at the "Grand Trial at Island Park, the following extracts from the "he-port" of that Trial will show:

"Ascale, each party clams that his stitch is the least liable to rip by the ordinary strain mon the seam of a parment in use. This test organizes arow of parallel stitching to be made by e chi machine, mark wise, across a narrow strip of two thicknesses of moder, and that arip is then cut across at every leaff on inch. making it has the owner of these tends it strip, and opening the folds on the successified side, poils on the ends of opening the folds on the lock-stitch side, poils on the ends in opposite directions, and the took-stitch seam rips out. The folds being thus opened to the Willean & Gibbs seam, he continues prilling but this seam refuses to "the Willean & Gibbs." And the Jury, in accordance with the task are readily taken out, when it is desirable; whice it is assumed to such a least of the seam, it is folded by the remember as a strange and the succession. The Willean & Gibbs." And the purple of the problem with the material rives way, but the cent holds fast. "And the Jury, in accordance with the fast, readily taken out, when it is desirable; whice it is a sealer of the success."

FROM GLASGOW—In steamship lows—Geo. Augus, James andb. D. Maclay, Miss Leslie, John Stewart, J. M. and F. Anid, F. Sebus, and Alex. Stewart, J. Wright, Miss McKee, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Hoit and three children, Louis Hiller, Mrs. and Miss Henry, J. J. Armstronz, Wm. Knoffell, and 615 in steepers.

FROM MALAGA—In back N. M. Havens—J. B. Arguembas, and M. M. Cuelas.

Lutest Ship News. ARRIVED...... Sendar, Joly 15. hip Iowa (fir.), Craig, Giasgow Joly 1, with index, and the Macdonald & Co. July 12, spoke British bark W. B. N. Steamship force (fir.), Craig, triaspow Jury 1, wan make, and separe to F. Macdomid & Co. Jury 13, space British bars W. B. N. L., new code of signals.

Steamship Gise, Parnes, Morton, Savannah 62 Sours, with independing fines, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jury 13, 10 mile, N et Cape Hatters, perced steamship Flambeau, benne for Savannah.

Steamship Mongka, Marshman, Charleston 79 hours, with make, and

Steamship Moneth, Naturala, and pass, to the Moneth, N. C., 60 hours, with na-pass, to the Moneth, Rodhers, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with na-Steamship Hurter, Rodhers, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with na-val stores and ross, to C. H. Plerson. Steamship Vermentta, New-Bedford, Springer, with moles, and pass, Stemmship Wematta, New Hofferd, Springer, with mdee, and questo Forgison & Wood.

Bark N. M. Hawes (of Portland), Hall, Malues May 20 and Gibrallard N. M. Hawes (of Portland), Hall, Malues May 20 and Gibrallard June 7, with till he has, to Miller & Houghton. July 14, off Fireleand of the Holling Spring of Portland of Holling Spring Sprin

impson & Lispp.

Brig Shannon (of St. Johns, N. F.), Pidey, Cow Bay 17 days, with all to Bruce & McAoliffe.

Brig Florence (Br.), Jacobs, Cow Bay 19 days, with coal to Fenison & Co. Schr. C. S. Watson, Hughes. Mobile 12 days, with cotton to Jouan

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Krause, Washington, N. C.; - days, with col-

in to master.
Schr. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. Rio Grande, Parter, Virginia.
Schr. Riodeer, Barker, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jame, Jones, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Ada Alice, Loveland, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. A. D. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Constellation, Kvisev, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Carollus, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Catharine, Brunner, Virginia,
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Prelmos, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia
Schr. J. H. Hopt, Dissonway, Bathinore,
MEAGRANDA.
The new ship lying at the wharf at Newburyport since but Nover
ber has just been sold, and will at once be fitted for sea. She is 1 at
tuns, old measurement. Capt. Stover will command her. The prin
paid was \$55,000.

SPOKEN.

SPOKEN.

Bark Fury, Wilson, from Menton for Boston, July 12, Cape Subla

BELOW, Ships Kenilworth, Elena, and Missouri, Bark Return, from Sunderland, WIND-At Sunset, SW; light.

GO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corners
Twenty-third-st, and Broad-way, there you will find all the NEW
BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works and, also, choice
English, French and Societh Stationery. BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MA-

CHINE, with valuable imprevements, makes the elastic and, at desirable stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus uitra of ally Sewing Machine. With all the attachments complete, induce treadle, beammer, oil can, &c., &c., and directions that every dican understand, \$25. THE BOUDOIR-THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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